

**WARREN HOUSE.**  
At the junction of Merrimack and Friend Streets.  
This establishment having now gone through extensive and thorough repairs and additions, will compare favorably with any other public house of the size. It has been furnished from top to bottom with the accommodation of travellers, &c., and is now open for the accommodation of the most approved public houses—and every effort will be made personally, and by well-trusted assistants, to please the former custom and those who may visit the Warren House for the first time.  
Extensive stables, with pure water, is attached to the establishment.  
AZARIAH PROCTOR.  
1725

**ELM STREET HOTEL.**  
No 9 Elm Street, Boston.  
Z. MACOMBER would apprise his friends and the travelling public generally, that he continues the well known General Store House, and formerly by C. Jennings, Jones Eastabrook & Co., and formerly by C. Jennings, where he will be happy to receive both acquaintances and strangers, and will use every exertion to gratify their wishes and make their stay comfortable. The Hotel has been thoroughly repaired and refitted; and to business men in particular, it offers a central and convenient house of entertainment. Mr J. T. Macomber still superintends the affairs of the establishment—and from his long familiarity with the duties of public house, full confidence is in his ability to give entire satisfaction to every class of visitors.  
Stages leave this house for each of the rail road depots—and for different parts of the country. Attached also are two large and airy stables.  
T&F121 a11

**NATIONAL HOUSE.**  
Blackstone, corner of Cross Street, Boston.  
The subscriber late of the Yeoman House, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the above House in connection with J. P. JONES; and both will devote their best services to promote the comfort of visitors.  
The House is spacious and mostly new, containing about sixty apartments, together with a pleasant dining hall and sitting rooms, all of which are newly furnished. The location of the National is pleasant and central, and the subscriber hopes to receive a continuance of that patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.  
LEVI MOWER.  
mh22 eopis eopos if

**LEASE OF PUBLIC HOUSE & FURNITURE FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber has a desire of making different arrangements in his business, will dispose of the residue of the time of his lease of the EARLE COFFEE HOUSE, so called, in Hanover Street Boston, with all the Furniture and Stock. This House has been known, is well accustomed and the Furniture all new within the last four years. The lease is advantageous, and may be renewed on fair terms. The situation presents a good opportunity to any person seeking to establish himself in the city. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or of HENRY CODMAN, Esq. No. 40 State Street.  
BILLINGS HOBART  
ap3 eptm

**COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.**  
A very desirable situation at Jamaica Plain, Roxbury one mile from Rev Dr Gray's church, on the old upper road to Dedham; and being a fine view of the city, and generally known as Cherry Grove—contains 12 acres of land and 9 acres of wood land, with a great variety of fruit trees, such as Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c. The house is large and commodious and in good order. Good Barn and other out buildings, and all the requisites to render it a desirable residence.  
Terms liberal. Inquire of W. H. Milton, Nos 4 & 6 Faneuil Hall Building, Boston, or of the subscriber on the premises.  
a12 6tis—ostm THOMAS MILTON.

**HOUSE IN MALDEN.**  
To let, the residence of the late Capt. Thomas Oakes, situated in the south part of Malden, 1 mile from the bridge. The house is large and convenient, having about five acres of orcharding (choice fruits)—the situation commands a beautiful prospect of the city, harbor and adjoining country, and is well calculated for the country residence of a city gentleman. For particulars, inquire of Capt. JONATHAN OAKES, near the premises.  
ep2w a20

**BOARD AT THE YEOMAN HOUSE.**  
Pleasant rooms and board—gentlemen wishing board in the vicinity of the Market or Hanover Street, may obtain the same on reasonable terms at the Yeoman House, No 24 Ann St, head of Merchants' Row, where every attention to their comfort and convenience will be rendered.  
J. TILTON.  
122

**TO LET.**  
That large and convenient dwelling house, formerly the residence of the late Dr. H. B. Kent, Esq., situated in Cambridge Port, on Harvard Street. On the premises are a stable, chaise house &c.—the garden is in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with vines, fruit trees &c. For further particulars inquire of Mrs BENT, on the premises. Possession given the 1st of May.  
ep1m a19

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**  
The estate on Winter Street, adjoining the estate of E. T. Andrews Esq.—a desirable situation for a private residence. If not sold, will be let—possession given on the first of May next. A. G. BAXTER, Broker, 4 Exchange St.  
3tis ostf ap10

**HOUSE FOR SALE IN CHARLESTOWN.**  
A good dwelling house, No 22 State St., with excellent accommodation—three stories high, and containing about 12 rooms—would be sold at a sacrifice, with immediate possession, if applied for very soon.  
tf mh23

**WARE HOUSE TO LET.**  
No 19 and 20 Granite Street, Commercial wharf, recently occupied by the subscribers. Apply to JOHN BROWN & CO No 11 Lewis' wharf.  
tf mh7

**TO BE LET.**  
The chambers over store No 183 Washington Street, possession given immediately. Apply to DIX & HART A ELL, 183 Washington Street.  
a12

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**  
A genteel modern dwelling house nearly new, situated in Newton, within one quarter of a mile of Mr Homer's meeting house, and the same distance from the Academy, having convenient out houses, a barn, good well of water and 18½ acres of land adjoining.  
The whole of the purchase money may remain on interest.  
sw JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange St.  
ap21

**TO LET.**  
A Shop at East Cambridge Street, pleasantly situated on Gore Street. A shop suitable for a Dress Maker or Confectioner. Inquire of E. W. GIBSON.  
ap21

**FOR SALE.**  
A three story brick house No 56 Pinckney Street, nearly new, very convenient for a small genteel family, has a fine view of Cambridge and Roxbury. Apply at the house, or to C. YOUNG, Brown's wharf.  
ep1f mh24

**FOR SALE.**  
A new brick house in Warren, near Washington St., will be sold upon very favorable terms, as the owner is about leaving the country. Apply immediately to J. S. & W. C. TYLER, 61 State Street.  
1st wostw a13

**HOUSE WANTED.**  
WANTED in the city or vicinity, a small House, or part of a House, containing five or six rooms. East Cambridge would be preferred.  
U. J. CLARK.  
a18

**TO LET.**  
Counting Rooms and Lots to let, on reasonable terms, at Gore Street. The lots are well situated, and calculated for a soil loft.  
ep1f jan30

**FOR SALE.**  
For sale in Dover, 15 miles from Boston, a house, barn, and a good orchard, with six acres of good land, with a good orchard. The buildings are in good repair—the establishment will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. For further information inquire of W. M. C. SPEAR, in the front end of the Boylston Market.  
a22

**TO LET.**  
In the westerly part of the city, a modern brick house in perfect repair, containing 11 rooms—is now ready for occupancy. Apply to JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange Street.  
1w a24

**FOR SALE.**  
A genteel modern built 4 story house, in Federal Street near the Olden—terms easy with immediate possession. Apply to C. McINTIRE, 5 Exchange St.  
ap22

**FOR SALE.**  
A farm in Westborough, containing about 40 acres of improved land, two 20-d acre houses, and suitable out buildings. Apply to JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange St.  
a19

**FOR SALE.**  
A new 3 story brick house with every convenience, on 2 new small houses on North Margin St—price \$1500 each. Apply to CHAS. WADE, 108 State St.  
a19

**FOR SALE.**  
A 2 story house, calculated for two families, in Foster Street. A new 2 story house near Haver Street. Apply to CHARLES WADE, 108 State Street.  
3t a20

**FARM IN MAINE. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**  
For sale or exchange, a large Farm in Maine; pleasantly situated, less than 50 miles from navigation, containing a good one story house, large barn, stables, sheds, &c., in complete order. For mowing, tillage, wood land, pasture and water, is unrivalled in that section. About 45 tons of hay in the barn, and preparation for a crop the coming season is in part made. Also, in connection with the above, a good Mill Privilege, store frame and lot, and other property, which would be sold with the farm if desired. The above would be sold for cash on favorable terms, or exchanged for a farm or other real estate near Boston. For particulars apply to JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange St, where full drawings and descriptions of the property may be seen.  
a17 4w

**TO LET.**  
In Brighton, and possession given May 1st—a new 2 story house containing parlor, kitchen and breakfast room on the lower floor—and four chambers with garden, good water &c.—1½ miles from the city. Rent \$120 and taxes. Apply to J. I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange Street.  
a24 1w

**TO LET.**  
A genteel brick house on the South part of the city, containing 11 rooms, kitchen and bathroom on the first floor, two parlors with folding doors and a large china closet, on the second floor, 3 chambers on the third floor, and 5 rooms over with a large attic, good cellar, yard, aqueduct water, &c. very convenient for a genteel boarding house or private family. Apply to U. J. CLARK, 4 Brattle Square.  
ap20

**TO LET.**  
A house pleasantly situated in the west part of the city—the rent paid in board. For particulars inquire of E. W. PIKE, No 27 Myrtle St.  
ep1f a19

**TO LET.**  
The Chambers over store No 34 and 40 Washington Street, suitable for a Tailor, Printer or Cabinet Maker. Possession given on the first of May next. A. G. BAXTER, 4 Exchange St.  
3tis ostm ap20

**TO RENT.**  
A store in Elm Street. Apply to JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange Street.  
ap22

**TYPE FOUNDRY.**—No 3 Water Street.—The Subscriber would most respectfully inform the Printers, that he has purchased the Type Foundry formerly owned by Shepard, Oliver & Co.

He has succeeded in preparing Type Metal, much better in quality, and higher in cost, than any now in use, and he is now ready to receive and execute orders for almost every kind of Book and Newspaper Type—together with Rules, Leads, Flowers, Cuts, Quotations, Furniture, Cases, Stands, Presses, Chases, Ink, Lining Apparatus, &c. &c., on as reasonable terms as can be afforded. JESSE HOLMES.  
No 3 Water Street, Boston.

J. H. would respectfully invite those who are in want of any of the above, to call and examine for themselves. There need be no fears as to the permanency of this establishment, for the arrangements which he has lately made will be found sufficient to enable him to meet the wants of the community, at whose command we stand or fall. Former favors induces the belief that this Foundry, properly managed, will be well supported. The utmost of his endeavors are pledged to make further additions of such articles as appear to be required.  
J. H.  
a22 eop3t&5t5

**SITUATION WANTED.**—By a young man as Coachman in a private family—good reference will be given. Inquire of W. C. SPEAR, in front of Boylston Market.  
a24

**CHARLES J. HOUP.**  
Hanover Street, one door from Portland St.

**INCORRUPTIBLE PORCELAIN TEETH.**—The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Boston for the liberal patronage he has received from them during the last year—he has now removed his office to a more central situation, and being enabled to reduce his terms at least 50 per cent on all operations from this date. The average price for the best Porcelain Teeth will be, on gold plate \$3, pivot \$1 to \$1.50, filling and cleaning 75 cents to \$1, and all operations warranted for the term of five years. He will continue to visit persons at their residence, and complete any operations in two visits half an hour each. He has within the last three years instructed several Dentists in this city, who are now practising with great success.  
The hours of business will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3 until 9 P. M.  
N. B. A complete set of 24 teeth to masticate with ease, for a person that has no teeth, will be ready for inspection in one month, and one hundred dollars will be paid on presentation for a better specimen of workmanship.  
jan19

**SITUATION WANTED.**—By a young man from the country, 23 years of age—he would be willing to do the laboring work in a wholesale W. I. Goods store—Shoe and Leather Establishment—Furniture Warehouse, or any other situation, at whose command we stand or fall. A line directed to A. B. C. and left at this office, will receive immediate attention.  
ep1w a22

**WRAPPER LOST.**—A blue Camble Wrapper was lost from a chaise in coming from Roxbury—wherever he has found the same and will leave it at this office, shall be suitably rewarded.  
1tisost a22

**FARM FOR SALE IN WESTBORO.**—Thirty miles from Boston and one mile and a half from the Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot, on the Road leading to Hopkinton Springs, and within twenty minutes ride of either place. Containing forty-two acres of land under a high state of cultivation, with a never failing stream of water, running through the same—2 good houses, and other out buildings all in good repair. Also a large granite quarry easy of access. The granite is of fine color, works well, and can be made into a fine building material. Said farm is pleasantly situated and well worth the attention of gentlemen in pursuit of a pleasant country seat, or a farmer wishing a small but good farm. For a person who would wish to accommodate families visiting the Springs, and as a residence. Said farm is of fine color, works well, and can be made into a fine building material. If applied for immediately, to NAHANT HARRINGTON, Esq. Westboro, or HENRY WHITMORE, on the premises.

Also one containing eight acres, with a new house and other out buildings suitable for a mechanic, on the same road, within one mile of the village. Apply as above.  
T&F11 a23

**FEATHERS.**  
WALKER, EMERSON & CO. No 22 South Market St, have for sale Live Geese and Common Feathers, put up in bags of from 5 to 40 lbs., in convenient order for the retail trade.

Country merchants are invited to call before purchasing, as the Feathers will be offered at the lowest prices, and on liberal terms.  
T&F6m d27

**PURE SODA WATER.**—The above article in the highest perfection will be found at the store of the subscriber, ten doors north of the Tremont House. It is manufactured with great care, by an expensive apparatus, and being kept in Stone Fountains is warranted free from any metallic impregnation. A variety of syrups of the best quality will be drawn with the water.  
Fifty tickets for a dollar, one of which will be taken for a glass of pure Soda, and two for the Soda with Syrup.  
ap35 2awis2awos3w THEODORE METCALF.

**Bronze and Cut Glass Door Plates**  
and NUMBERS, furnished to order by the Boston Bronze Company, No 26 Washington Street, up stairs, and warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the city, and at all times low prices. The B. B. Company will receive orders for Plain, or ornamented and Embossed articles in Bronze, and warrant them equal to the imported article. E. H. CHURCH, Agent.  
a4 T&F11

**BASKET STORE REMOVED.**  
S. PERLIN informs his customers and the public that he has removed his store from No 20 Dock Square, to No 1, corner of Dock Square and Brattle Street. He would inform his friends and customers that he has just received by the ship Switzerland, from Havre, a large assortment of Baskets, of the newest patterns. He has on hand a large quantity of Cradles, Wagons and Children's Chairs, &c. &c.  
He would also inform his friends that he keeps a store in New York, of the same articles, No 76 Maiden Lane.  
mh3 eop3m

**AN EXTENSIVE** assortment of fashionable ready made Clothing constantly on hand, and for sale, at MUTTON & CO'S, No 4 & 6, Old Faneuil Hall Building, Boston.  
tf ap12

**MOLASSES—HIDES.**—150 lbs superior retailing Molasses. 746 dry Hides, light weight, landing from brig Oswego—for sale by LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 21 Commercial Wharf.  
2w a11

## LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

An Act in relation to Conditional Pardons.  
Be it enacted, &c. as follows:

Whenever a pardon is granted to any convict, or any part of the punishment of any convict is remitted by the Governor with advice of Council, on conditions to be performed thereafter by such convict, the terms and conditions upon which said pardon or remission is granted, shall be specified and set forth in the warrant thereupon to be issued. And the Governor by and with the advice of the Council may require a bond to be given to the Commonwealth in such sum, and with such surety, as he may approve, with condition that the terms upon which said pardon or remission is granted shall by said convict be truly observed and kept. And the bond so given shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution whenever the condition thereof shall be broken. And when said bond is required by the Governor, the pardon or remission of punishment shall not take effect until the bond so required is made and executed and deposited as aforesaid.

SECTION 2. When any convict sentenced to confinement in the State Prison or in any Jail or House of Correction, is pardoned or his punishment remitted by the Governor with advice of the Council, on conditions to be by said convict observed and performed, and it shall come to the knowledge of the Warden of the State Prison or Keeper of the Jail or House of Correction, where such convict had been confined, that said convict was abroad in violation of the conditions of his pardon or remission of punishment, the said Warden or Keeper shall forthwith cause the said convict to be arrested and detained according to the terms of his original sentence. And in computing the period of his confinement, the time between said conditional pardon and subsequent arrest shall not be taken to be any part of the term for which said convict was sentenced.

SECTION 3. When any convict shall be arrested and detained for any breach of the condition of his pardon or remission of punishment as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Warden or Keeper arresting him, forthwith to give notice in writing to the Attorney of the Commonwealth for the District where such Warden or Keeper resides, and it shall be the duty of said Attorney to file an information before the Court of Common Pleas to be holden in some County of said District, in the same manner as informations are now filed against convicts sentenced to a second confinement in the State Prison, to the end that it may be judicially made known whether the condition of the said pardon or remission of punishment has been broken by said convict. And in case it is admitted by such convict, or found by the verdict of a Jury, that said condition was broken by said convict, the Court before whom such information is filed, shall sentence such convict to be remanded and confined for the unexpired term of his former sentence, and to a further period of confinement not exceeding one half of the time for which said convict was sentenced for the offence to which said conditional pardon or remission applied, to take effect from and after the period when he shall have suffered the whole term of imprisonment to which he was originally sentenced, or if said convict was before sentenced to confinement for life, then he shall be subjected to such solitary confinement as said Court shall order. And if it shall appear to said Court by the verdict of a Jury or otherwise, that said convict had not broken the conditions on which his conditional pardon or remission was granted, he shall be thereupon discharged.

Approved by the Governor, April 17, 1837.

## An Act to prevent Bonfires and False Alarms of Fire.

Be it enacted, &c. as follows:—

SECT. 1. If any person shall be concerned in causing or making a bonfire, in any town in the Commonwealth, within ten rods of any house or building, he shall be punished, on conviction before any Court proper to try the same, by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one month.

SECT. 2. If any person, without reasonable cause, shall, by outcry, or the ringing of bells, or otherwise make or circulate, or cause to be made or circulated, in any town in the Commonwealth, any false alarm of fire, he shall be punished, on conviction, as mentioned in the preceding section, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars: Provided, however, that all proceedings under this Act within the city of Boston, shall be had on complaint before the Police Court of said City, saving also the right of appeal to the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, as in other cases.

Approved by the Governor, April 17, 1837.

## An Act relating to the powers of Assessors.

Be it enacted, &c. as follows:—

SECT. 1. Every keeper of any tavern or boarding house, and every master and mistress of any dwelling house, shall, upon application of any assessor in the city, town or district in which such house is situated, give information of the names of all persons residing in such house, and liable to be assessed for taxes; and any such keeper, master or mistress, refusing to give such information, or knowingly shall give information which is false, shall forfeit for each offence the sum of twenty dollars, which shall enure to the use of the town where the offence shall have been committed, to be recovered by the Treasurer thereof, in the manner provided in the fifteenth chapter of the Revised Statutes, on complaint before the Police Court of such town or city, or before any Justice of the Peace of the county in which the offence shall have been committed.

SECT. 2. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved by the Governor, April 17, 1837.

## An Act concerning Gaming.

Be it enacted, &c. as follows:—

The owners, tenants or occupant of any house or building in which money or goods may be lost by gaming, or by betting on the sides or hands of such as are gaming, with the knowledge or consent of said owner, occupant or tenant, shall be liable to a civil action in the same manner and to the same extent, as the winner thereof is liable by the provisions of Sections twelfth and thirteenth of the fifth Chapter of the Revised Statutes.

Approved by the Governor, April 17, 1837.

## An Act relating to the Probate Courts in the County of Norfolk.

Be it enacted, &c. as follows:—

The fifty-fifth section of the eighty-third chapter of the Revised Statutes shall be so altered, that the Probate Court shall be hereafter held at Medway, in the County of Norfolk, on the third Monday of June in each year, instead of the Monday next before the third Tuesday in November annually, as is in said section provided.

Approved by the Governor, April 14, 1837.

## POETRY.

### TEARS.

There is a tear that falls from those,  
Who, hearing, feel another's woes;  
And Pity is its name!  
It speaks in silent eloquence,  
With throbs whose beatings are intense;  
Its feelings are not vain.

There is a tear that's sadly shed  
Over the dying and the dead—  
That is Affliction's tear.  
It flows alike from youth and age,  
From folly—aye, and from the sage;  
Dying and dead are dear.

There is a tear from a mother's eye,  
When she first hears her infant's cry—  
That is a tear of Joy!  
The font of nature is its source,  
And deep, though tranquil, is its course—  
'Tis shed without alloy.

There is a tear, a brilliant gem,  
Sparkling like a diadem—  
That is a Lover's tie!  
It quivers, but it does not fall,  
Standing a monument to all,  
That love can never die.

There is a brighter drop by far,  
Than morning sun, or evening star,  
That glisters in the eye!  
Religion gives the relic birth,  
Wafting the mortal thought from earth  
Unto the Deity!

## ORIGINAL ANECDOTES OF NAPOLEON.

In the table talk of Cambacères, just published in Paris, there are three or four anecdotes of Napoleon, which we shall extract.

Here is one related by Count Fabre de l'Aude.—“A man, designated under the name of P., and described by the count as a consummate scoundrel, one morning sought refuge in the count's apartment. At that moment (says the count) there was so violent a ringing at my door bell, that I was startled. P. uttered a cry, which fortunately was smothered by his terror; he then cast a wild look around him, leaped over my bed, and squatted down behind it. The door having been opened, a man was ushered in. Shall I describe him? It is not possible. It was General Bonaparte. Anger flashed from his blue eyes, which had become dark with passion. Innocent as I was, I experienced the alarm of a guilty man. “I am, I presume, at the residence of citizen Fabre de l'Aude?” “You are, citizen; and I have the honor, I believe, of addressing General Bonaparte.” “You are right, and he comes peaceably, (peaceably indeed!) for information concerning a scoundrel, a forger, and a calumniator. I will kill him, citizen of the Five Hundred, if I can find him; I will put him to death with my own hands.” “May I ask the nature of his offence, General?” “On the one hand, he corresponds with the English Cabinet in my name; and on the other, denounces me to the Directory as traitor to my country. What think of this, citizen Fabre?” “That, with the sole exception of General Bonaparte, every one has a right to hang him. But you are a hero.” “I am a man of honor, citizen, and am bound to punish a monster. I expect his address from you.” “And from you,” I replied, “I expect his pardon.” I then pointed out to the General how he would debase himself by shedding the blood of so contemptible a wretch. After reflection for a few moments, he replied, “You are right I will spare his life. Undertake, however, to make him confess his baseness—clearly, concisely, and without subterfuge. Let him appear, from his own confession, as black as ink, and myself as white as snow. At this price he is safe, otherwise not.” This ultimatum, uttered in a voice of thunder, was not to be resisted. I promised all in the name of P.—the General then said, “Citizen of the Five Hundred, I am delighted at having formed your acquaintance. Pray come and see me. I have but little time I can call my own. I am to be married to-morrow, and must soon leave Paris.”

Another anecdote is related by the Baron de Lamoignon himself.—“One day when the sky was dark, the sun closely wrapped in thick vapours, and I was wandering through Paris, I chanced near to the Louvre. At first I hesitated whether I should ascend to the picture gallery, or go through the halls of antiquities. My good star made me choose the latter, and this change from my original intention was not without influence over the remainder of my life. \*\*\* The Hunting Diana, that marvel of art, then placed in the room which Prudhon had decorated with so much talent, caught my attention. \*\*\* I stood pensively and motionless before this statue, and did not perceive that I was an object of curiosity to a person who had entered some time before, and was enjoying my enthusiasm. \*\*\* It was no less a personage than his Imperial Majesty. \*\*\* He had patiently waited during ten minutes, and patience was not one of his virtues; but finding that I remained absorbed in the contemplation of the Diana, he came close to me, and raising his hand, so as to engage my attention—“Sir,” said he, laughing, “do not forget that Pygmalion fell in love with a statue.” These words brought me back from the intellectual to this lower world, and I cast a glance towards the speaker, whom I knew to be the Emperor. Uncertain whether or not he wished to be known, I contented myself with bowing, according to the usage of the world, with regard to a superior. “Are you a sculptor?” “No—Sir.” Napoleon smiled at my marked hesitation, which proved that I knew him. “A painter?” “No, Sir.” “What are you then?” said he, somewhat impatiently. “I am a candidate for those duties, in pursuing which a man may become useful to his sovereign.” “You wish to be an Auditor in the State Council?” “Such is my desire.” “Who knows you?” “Prince Cambacères, and Count Fabre de l'Aude.” “Your name?” “I stated it.” “Where is your father?” “I have lost him.” “By emigration?” “No he died on the scaffold in 1794.” “Ah! you know me, and have only pretended that you did not. You shall be a diplomatist.” I am the subject of your Imperial Majesty; was it my duty to raise the veil with which the Emperor was pleased to cover himself? “Well spoken! I very well! Continue as you have begun, and you find the route easy which you have still to run. But above all things, be submissive.”

**MUSIC BOXES.**—150 Painted 1in Music Boxes—do do do do do do 4airs—6 do do do do do do do do do do do 8airs. Just opened and will be sold low by BATES & TOLMAN, 6 Court St.  
10us mh22

**SODA FOR WASHING.**—10 casks Sal Soda—10 sale low, by LEWIS & CO 11½ State Street. 103m d1

**WASHINGTON CITY WINDOW GLASS.**—27½ boxes assorted sizes, now landing from the schr Sea Fox, for sale by WILLIAM WARD & CO. corner of Milk and India Streets.  
a21

**OTTO OF ROSE.**—27 Bottles Otto of Rose, a pure article just received, for sale by WILLIAM WARD & CO. corner of Milk and India Streets.  
ap21

**NOTICE TO PAPER STAINERS.**—Slips Red—Blue—Green—Yellow—(Orange and Lemon shades)—and all other colors used in paper staining, for sale, low by TROT & BIGELOW, No 123 State Street.  
tf ap12

**FOR SALE.**—A prime Billiard table. Apply to V. L. BALDWIN, Carpenter, Endicott Street.  
ep1f ap5

**COCOA WOOD FLUTES.**—An assortment of Flutes, from Meacham's factory, just received by BATES & TOLMAN, 6 Court St.  
mh29

**WANTED.**—Two men to take care of horses, chaise, and garden—a man to work in a stable—a man to work in a public house—a man to work in a private family. Apply at 47 Milk Street.  
ep1w ap22

**NAHANT BANK BILLS** bought at CLARK'S Exchange Office, No 6 City Hall.  
tf mh30

**DOLLS.**—Every variety from 5 cents to \$5 each—for sale by E. E. DYER'S.  
a12

**Atlas Ravings.**—The leading articles of the Atlas frequently indicate a species of mental derangement. They are so extravagant and absurd, that no person of sound mind, apparently, could write or utter them. We shall now particularly refer to the editorial of Thursday, which is all about specie, and the currency, and the government, and the surplus, &c., &c.

This most singular and strangely incoherent article speaks of our having “borrowed sixty millions of specie in Europe,” and says that “the government has obtained possession of it, and has refused to distribute it.” This is all untrue. We have not borrowed sixty millions of specie; but a certain amount of specie has flowed into this country in the natural course of trade, some has been received in payment of claims on France, and some has been borrowed in Europe by certain corporations. But this specie, borrowed, or not borrowed, is not hoarded by government. The government has lately distributed, in obedience to a ruinous law, nearly all the money in the treasury; and this very distribution, by transferring monies, collected by an unjust tax in the Atlantic States, to the interior States, in compliance with this nefarious whig law, is now the principal cause of our mercantile distresses. The money in the treasury is not hoarded. The government has not refused to distribute it. What has not been distributed is let out by the deposit banks to the merchants and others, except when the State laws prevent or impede its being done.

The Atlas proceeds in its ravings, and talks of “specie which was borrowed and is still due in Europe—specie which is not required for the wants of the agricultural, manufacturing, mechanic, or commercial community—the importation of which has depreciated the value of our produce, embarrassed all branches of industry, &c., &c.

What reasoning animal, except the Atlas, would ever be so absurd as to pretend, that “borrowing and importing specie from Europe” would make money scarce here? or assert, under a great monetary pressure, that even the money thus borrowed or imported is not wanted by any branch of industry, when every branch is furnishing and suffering for this very want, for the necessity of even more money? Who ever heard, or thought, before, that the importation of specie, and the consequent increase of money, “has depreciated the value of our produce?” The more money there is, the higher is produce. This is always the case. But the Atlas inverts every thing, and turns all principles topsy turvy, like its own brain. It talks, too, of a depreciation in the price of our produce, when produce has never, perhaps, been higher, than during the past year. We ask the farmers, if their general produce was ever higher, or more in demand? The Atlas seems to go by the rule of contrary. It must be either non compos itself, or it believes all its whig readers to be so. We have not noticed it at this time, in order to argue against its ravings. That would be too ridiculous. We only call the public attention to them, as matters of curiosity—as something to be laughed at—if, indeed, the disposition to laughter be not checked by pity. Are there any vacant rooms at the Worcester Asylum?



tion of debtors, and harvest of insurers. The table below shows the reason; it was the excessive exportation of specie, arising from the Bank of the United States draining the west and south of all their specie, and then shipping it from Philadelphia. The last period, that of 1833, 4, 5, 6, shows the greatest importation of specie ever known in the United States, and accordingly it is the period of the greatest prosperity ever known in the country.

We gave a table a few days since, showing that England had the advantage of us at least a half a million, in specie transfers. This table shows the relative state of the imports and exports of gold for about the same period, as it regards the rest of the world.

Table of import and export of gold and silver coin and bullion, from 1821 to 1836.

Years.	Imported.	Exported.
1821	\$8,064,890	\$10,478,059
1822	3,869,846	10,810,180
1823	5,097,896	6,372,987
1824	8,379,835	7,014,552
1825	6,150,765	8,797,055
1826	6,880,960	4,704,533
1827	8,151,139	8,014,880
1828	7,480,741	8,243,476
1829	7,403,612	4,924,020
1830	8,155,964	2,178,773
1831	7,305,945	9,014,931
1832	5,907,504	5,656,340
1833	7,030,368	2,614,952
1834	17,911,732	1,876,258
1835	13,131,417	5,748,174
1836	12,166,372	4,435,815

The indissoluble connection between the state of the specie and the state of the country being thus clearly established, the wisdom of the Treasury order becomes more striking, when we see measures taken to diffuse the specie through the country, and prevent its re-exportation, which would now take place, if the specie was piled up in the Atlantic cities, where the managers of the British foreign bank, (the Parings and Biddle Bank) wish it to be.

The complaint which the agent of the foreign bank (Mr Biddle) is now making about the transfer of specie to the West, is a fine commentary upon his own conduct formerly, in stripping the country and shipping it to Europe. At the veto session in 1832, there were but TWENTY millions of specie in the country; and of that sum, the Bank of the U. States had the one-third. Consequently, the whole country was then at the mercy of that mercenary institution. Now we have EIGHTY millions, and of that the Bank of the United States has the one-third; and that is to say, about two and a half millions, and the country is nearly independent of the alien institution. This mass of specie is the torment of the British United States Bank; and to get rid of it occupies all her policy. Hence the hatred to the Treasury order; hence the restrictions prescribed by the Bank on bills of exchange; hence the efforts of the British Baring bank to revoke that order, collect specie from the interior, and ship it abroad.

During the whole time of the power of the Bank of the United States, it was the policy of that institution to collect specie from the interior, and sell it, when exchange on Europe rose above par. Thus the country was left with only twenty millions at the time of the veto session. If we had no more than that sum now, the British foreign bank in Philadelphia could quickly consummate her designs of breaking the local banks, and making a general suspension of specie payments; but the eighty millions of gold and silver are a stumbling block in her path, and that stumbling block will become larger and larger. President Jackson is gone, but the author of the letter to Sherrod Williams is in the Presidential seat; and the specie policy is still the order of the day. The public will recollect that letter, and with how much emphasis it rested upon the increase of the gold and silver circulation, on the suppression of notes under twenty dollars, and the coinage at the three branch mints. We venture to predict that specie will go on increasing at the rate of several millions per annum during the whole of Mr Van Buren's administration, and that GOLD will be a common currency before his time is out.

The three branch mints will go to work this summer, and Congress has put it fully in the power of the administration to keep them at work. By an act of the last session of Congress, the sum of one million of dollars may be kept at the mint to supply it with metal; and by an act of the previous session, an unlimited amount may be transferred to the mint and its branches for the same purpose. Thus, the supplies of metal will be ample, for it will be unlimited; and the public may rest assured, that the successor to President Jackson, the author of the letter to Sherrod Williams, will not suffer the mint and its branches to stand idle for want of material to work upon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NASHVILLE UNION.  
SIR—You will oblige me by giving the enclosed a place in the next number of your paper.

Your ob't servant,  
ANDREW JACKSON.

April 4, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.  
My attention having been drawn by a friend to certain comments in the Nashville Republican and in the Whig and Banner, upon what purports to be "extracts from the Journal of the select committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the Executive Department, &c. &c.," among which is the testimony in part of Judge White—I beg leave to state to the public, that in due time, when I receive the Journal of these proceedings, and as soon as the state of my health permits, I shall expose the injustice done to me by Judge White, and those he has used to excuse his attempt to connect my name with dishonorable overtures, in the political contest which has resulted in the election of Mr Van Buren to the Presidency.

It is due to myself now to state that I never had, or held but one conversation with Mr Orville Bradley on the subject of the late election, and that was in my own carriage, on my way from the Hermitage to Washington in the fall of 1834, in company with Maj. A. J. Donelson and Mr Lewis Randolph. He fell in with us on the way on horseback. We were going to halt for the night at his father's. It was a hot day, and I invited him to take a seat in my carriage. He accepted the invitation about seven miles from his father's, and rode with us, my boy riding his horse. The conversation originated in a statement made by me, coming from that good old staunch Republican, Governor Blount, of a caucus of the members of the Convention then sitting at Nashville, attempted to be gotten up by John Bell and others, with the view of nominating Judge White for the Presidency, in opposition to any nomination which the great body of the Republican party might make at the Convention, proposed to be held at Baltimore. This project Governor Blount informed me, he opposed as the friend of Judge White, believing that it was designed to promote the views of the Whigs and Nullifiers. No comment of mine upon this statement, disclosed or conveyed any other sentiment than that of concurrence in the wisdom of the counsel which Gov. Blount had given.

As I shall, however, notice this conversation more particularly hereafter, it is only necessary for me to add here, that the statement made by Mr Bradley, as appended to the testimony of Judge White, before the committee, of a proposition of mine, to Mr Van Buren for the Presidency, and Judge White for the Vice Presidency, is utterly false. No such proposition was ever made by me to him, or any one else; nor was there any pretext furnished in any part of that conversation, for the tissue of misrepresentation and false coloring which characterizes the whole of Mr Bradley's narrative on this subject.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr Stevenson.—We congratulate our readers on the success which has accompanied the negotiation of our Minister in London, in relation to the *Shipwrecked Slaves*. The following article from the *Charleston Courier*, announces the agreeable fact:—

"We have been shown a letter from the Department of State at Washington, which states, that information has recently been received at the Department, from our Minister in London, that the British Government has admitted the justice of the claim of the owners of certain slaves wrecked in the American vessels 'Comet' and 'Encomium,' on the Bahama Banks some years since, and subsequently seized and liberated by the local authorities of those islands, whereby the proprietors experienced a loss of their property. The Department now calls upon the owners of such slaves, to furnish on oath, a list of the same, their ages, sexes, &c. &c., to be transmitted to our Diplomatic Representative in London, to serve as a basis upon which to fix the amount of indemnification justly due to the claimants."

The Ohio Review is still running Gen Harrison for the Presidency; he must pull down the petticoat, when the goddess takes his "splendid tour"—the Boston Juno, say in the next presidential campaign it must be Daniel Webster, and not Gen Harrison "that killed the robin."—*Hartford Times*.

The Pressure.—There are some persons in this community who would gravely attribute the money pressure, which has so long prevailed, to a particular cause. Nothing but a very great complication of untoward circumstances, could produce pecuniary distress so general and so lasting. Some even have the folly to assert that if the United States Bank had been re-chartered, and had continued in operation, that this pressure would not have been felt. If this assertion be true, then it follows that if the United States Bank had been re-chartered, that men would not have engaged in speculations of all kinds, and throughout the land, as they have done and are now doing; it follows, that under those circumstances, men would not have traded upon fictitious capital; that they would not have done too much of one kind of business and too little of another; that they would have produced more and traded less; that they would have been more prudent in their speculations, more honest and more economical in their business and habits. Now, we would ask, is it possible that all these effects would have resulted from the simple circumstance of the re-chartering of the United States Bank? Is it possible all these effects could be produced by any or all the acts of the late administration? The acts of a wealthy bank, or the acts of the General Government are liable to cause great and extensive money pressures, even when conducted with prudence—but such a great and lasting pressure as that which has so long afflicted this country, cannot be said to arise from any particular acts of the General Government, or from any particular acts of our large moneyed institutions. It results from the various habits of speculating and overtrading, imprudent and iniquitous trading, erroneous banking, imprudent manufacturing, and a great variety of other circumstances too numerous to be reckoned. The very best system of currency that could possibly be devised, would not prevent the evil of pecuniary pressures, when so very large a proportion of our people are engaged only in speculation. The equilibrium of produce, trade and manufactures, is destroyed, and the pressure will continue until that equilibrium is restored. Men who are engaged in manufacturing an article for which there is no demand, will change their employment; those who are engaged in speculations will become producers of a useful article; great distress will be felt for a season, while these changes are taking place—but if trade is left free, matters will soon find their equilibrium. Particular acts of government may undoubtedly encourage particular kinds of speculation; but so long as speculation is the principal business of a large proportion of the people, the nation is liable to frequent pecuniary distress.

Two excellent discourses upon the times were preached last Sabbath in this city by two eminent divines. They cautioned their hearers against attributing their embarrassments to false causes—against searching for the evil in others, while it was only to be found in themselves. We are all unwilling to acknowledge our own imprudence and indiscretion, and amid the confusion and excitement of pecuniary pressure, are very liable to console ourselves with the thought that the causes which brought the distress upon us, were produced independent of our agency, and relief must come in the same way, without our exertion. This is fatally wrong. You may examine every large failure which has taken place, and when all the events which led to it are laid bare, the cause of the misfortune will be found to exist in private, not public, transactions. Houses have lately failed for millions, whose business operations, when exposed to the light, have astonished the public—they have been found to have been engaged in the most hazardous and uncertain speculations in stocks of fictitious value, and almost every species of uncertain property, thrown into the market, as cards are cut and shuffled, merely as an excuse for robbing honest men of their means.

In consequence of these great failures very many prudent and worthy traders will suffer—but the same industry, intelligence, economy, and enterprise, which have sustained and advanced them heretofore, will repair their shattered fortunes, and leave them with a wealth of experience which may prove more valuable than all they have lost in visible property.

No small portion of the present panic is produced by heartless politicians, who are endeavoring to rise upon the distresses of the merchants—they would add to the present misfortunes the horrors of civil commotion, and as if confidence was not already sufficiently shaken, they urge that it be entirely destroyed between the government and the citizen, by a voluntary breach of faith on the part of the latter! Can wise and honest men of any party, listen to such ravings without feeling the utmost abhorrence of those demons of destruction whose natural element appears to be chaos—who would cover the land with blood, and make what is only a transitory embarrassment, not experienced by one in a hundred of our whole population, a lasting and eternal curse upon the whole land?

The efforts of such editors as those of the *Atlas*, who recommend rebellion, revolution, anarchy—who pray for the bankruptcy of the nation, and declare that our government is the worst upon the face of the globe, had better "leave their country for their country's good"—they never will be able to induce the citizens of America to exchange the democratic government of the United States for the despotism of Austria or Russia, or the more mild form of the English Monarchy, which the rulers of the *Atlas* pronounce the most perfect in existence.

Our friend and neighbor, Mr Benjamin Dole, gave us the other morning a copy of his "Examination of Mr Rantoul's Report for Abolishing Capital Punishment." This "Examination" was published first a year ago; the author has now half sold it and brought it out again. He connects Mr R. with all the bad people in the Bible—fills him with all manner of wickedness, calls him all sorts of hard names, and winds up by metamorphosing him into Goliath, while he fancies himself David, and slings his lap-stone at him. But as Mr Rantoul was alive and well but a few days since, we suspect he was not hit in the forehead, and may yet be able to afford the honest and worthy Benjamin another opportunity for further "Examinations."

To be serious, however, we must say that the pamphlet evinces an intimate knowledge of sacred history, considerable power of mind, and is written with vigor, although its style is abrupt and disconnected.

Dodging.—The name of John O. Sargent, of the Boston delegation, is not recorded either as yea or nay, upon the question of passing the pay resolve, after the Governor's veto. He was then found only among the missing. The clerk cried aloud, but he did not answer. "And Elijah said, cry aloud, for he is a god: either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is on a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth, and must be awaked." But the more they called, the more he did not come. It is said, that just in the nick of time, it so happened, from mere accident, unquestionably, or possibly from urgent necessity, when his name was about to be called, he stepped out. Is this the fact? or is it vile whig slander? Perhaps the *Atlas* can enlighten us upon this important point.

Swearing.—A profane person being reminded of the commandment, *Swear not at all*,—"Why I don't swear at all," he replied; "I only swear at those I am angry with."

## POLICE COURT.

A Family Scrape.—William Harkins' skull was very distinctly cracked, but it was not quite clear that it was lawfully cracked; and to ascertain that fact he brought his criminal suit against his loving brother in law, John Dorrey, who did that same cracking. The first question which his Honor propounded, was, whether Harkins had any sort of family connexion with Dorrey. To this interrogatory, Harkins gave a negative affirmative answer, as follows:—"It's no connexion he is of mine, anyhow. All I'd be knowing of him is, that my wife is his sister, and bad luck to her."

D's Counsel.—How many times did you beat your wife yesterday?  
Harkins.—You see my wife would like to take a drop, and I wouldn't be willing, and so—  
Counsel.—I want a simple answer, to my question, how many times did you beat your wife yesterday?  
Harkins.—To the best of my recollection, I only lifted my hand once to her.

Counsel.—How many times did you raise your foot to kick her?  
Harkins.—That's another question entirely, and no reason for the beating up me head with a weapon.

As Harkins refused to throw light on this part of the case, his wife was called upon to elucidate, and swore, that she had left off drinking the potent full thirteen months, but within three weeks had taken a little strong beer, a medium of which—"the matter of a tacyup full—she took on Sunday, wid Mrs McCarney's." In consequence of this libation, Harkins kicked her off her chair, and compelled her to seek refuge under Mrs McCarney's mantle—hence she fled across the street to her brother Dorrey, who returned with her, and when Harkins essayed a kick at her, he received the cracked crown afore-said. There was no question about the facts—they followed one another, as nately as thunder and lightning. The only query was, how much allowance should be made for a brother's affectionate exasperation, when he saw his sister kicked round the room, and his Honor, therefore, only fined Dorrey a dollar. At the same time he politely insinuated that Madame Harkins was in a bad way, thus—"Woman, give up strong beer, and all other kinds of beer, or you will soon fall back to rum. Take water—take water, and then you won't get any more kicking, or your husband any more broken head. There is no doubt but that you all deserve punishment."

Maria Golding was guilty of having two living husbands, and in addition to this enormity she also was guilty of the crime of drunkenness. The testimony against the fair creature, was various—Watchman T. swore, "she is lawfully married to two husbands, and both of 'em is now in court." Watchman S. had caught Maria "quarrelling with pistols," and had no doubt that it was owing to liquor. The next witness was more brief and definite—he merely swore point blank, that Maria was drunk. So his Honor could do no less than fine her \$5.00, and costs. Her first husband, Golding, was particularly well pleased with this sentence, and, walking up to her, said, while shaking his finger, "I am glad to see here miss—Very glad missus." Brown, her second husband, then stepped up, paid the dole, and took Maria off—shaking his head awfully, however, as he retired, as much as to say—"Sorry I listed."

The Trial of Brown, at Portland—continued.—We learn from the Argus, that the testimony in support of the charge for poisoning, was terminated on Friday. Nothing positive has been introduced against the prisoner. According to his declarations, Rachel Bailey, the deceased, imputed the paternity of the child with which she was pregnant, to him; and then to another person, who she said had furnished her with a preparation to produce an abortion, which Brown strongly advised her not to take. In the defence, it appears by the testimony of three witnesses, that she had intimated an intention to make way with herself, rather than become the mother of a second illegitimate child.

For the Boston Morning Post.  
C. G. Greene, Esq.—Two articles have appeared in your journal in reference to the Wooden Buildings at the head of City Wharf. The first objecting to the erection of the "Tinder Box," and the other recommending the architecture to those who are to superintend the erection of the new Custom House. The object of my communication at this time, is to inform the public to whom they are indebted for these splendid architectural embellishments, and not have the blame cast upon other individuals. Now, therefore, be it known unto all persons, that these buildings were erected by the City of Boston after as respectable a petition was handed in to their body, as need be presented, comprising the names of our most eminent merchants, and an examination of the premises by the Mayor, accompanied by a committee of the Aldermen; who gravely came to the conclusion that the finest view of our Harbor from Quincy Hall must be cut off to show to the citizens their science in architecture and City embellishments. NORTH MARKET STREET.

Conundrums.—From a Correspondent.—Why does one of the most distinguished democratic leaders of our House of Representatives resemble a cast steel axe? Ans. He is a *Ran-tool*.

If I should attempt to tie the President of the U. S., what folly should I be guilty of? Ans. *Van-Itie*.

Why is the Editor of the Advocate a good bedfellow? Ans. Because he *lies, still*.

The christian's and the gambler's highest hope is fixed upon the same object,—what is it? Ans. *Pair-o'-dies*.

The audience at the Tremont last evening was the largest the Watsons have had since their engagement. The performances went off remarkably well—the songs and duets, by Mrs W. and Mrs Bailey, were much applauded, and frequently encored. The Pirate Boy will be repeated to-night.

Tom and Jerry, at the National, was presented in renovated style, and played to a pretty full house. Mr Smith has done himself great credit by the manner in which he has gotten up this popular extravaganza.

Conundrum.—Why is an ugly, crusty old maid of fifty like the most beautiful, most accomplished, most elegant, and most admired young lady in the city? Because she is *matchless*.

Wheat.—The Victoria, at New York from Amsterdam, has 3444 bags of wheat to T. Dixon, Boston.

Wheat has fallen to one dollar in Zanesville. Flour six dollars and fifty cents.

Supreme Judicial Court: Before the whole Court. March Term—1837.

Richard Warren, Treasurer of the Independent Cadets, vs. George B. Stearns.

This was an action of assumpsit brought to recover certain fines and assessments due from the defendant to the company of the Independent Cadets. The action was founded on certain articles of association, which the defendant had signed. At the trial in the Court below, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff—from which exceptions were taken to be determined here.

The Court remarked that they were desirous of sustaining this action, but were clearly of opinion that it could not be maintained. These articles of association cannot be carried into effect. They invest the Treasurer of the company with certain rights, which can only belong to corporations. In regard to one of the articles for which this action was brought—the cap—there is no provision in the articles of association by which the price of it can be recovered, and there was no express promise to pay. As to the fines, they are in the nature of punishments, and an action of assumpsit will not lie for them. If there was any promise to pay them by signing the articles of association, it was not made to the plaintiff but to the other members of the company. And if there was a promise, it was without a good consideration and void in law. The Court ordered the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas to be reversed, and judgment to be entered for the defendant for costs, which amounted to \$115 91. —*Daily*.

Fires.—A carpenter's shop in Roxbury on the Tremont road, near the Tremont Hotel, occupied by Mr Lyon, was consumed by fire Sunday afternoon.

The alarm yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in the house, corner of Pleasant and Shawmut streets. It was extinguished without aid from the fire engines, with trifling damage.

On Saturday, the Department was called out by a false alarm, and as a member of No. 15 was stopping to speak to the Chief Engineer, he lost his hold of the rope, and was knocked down and run over by Engine No 8, and was severely bruised but no bones broken. At the same time a lad was run over by another Engine and had his arm broken.—*Transcript*.

Rhode Island Election.—The election in Rhode Island on Wednesday, resulted in the choice of the Democratic ticket for State Officers by a large majority; the anti-masons tried to defeat the election of Mr Bowen, as Secretary, by running Mr Turner against him, but did not make much headway. This is the second State election since Mr Van Buren's Inauguration—both of which have shown an increased vote in favor of the general administration. The whigs know the joys of "hope deferred," as well as experience can teach them.—*Boston Post*.

Not the second State election, Mr Post. *New Hampshire* claims the honor of leading the way, and she has been followed by Connecticut and Rhode Island.—*N. H. Patriot*.

On the 8th inst, sch Tuscarora, (of Boston) Smith, North Carolina, for Charleston, in going through Trenches Hole, Ocracoke, went ashore and bilged. Cargo sold at auction on the 10th. Vessel expected to be lost.

Schr Anti, (of Boston,) Young, from Plymouth, N. C. for Charleston, went ashore at same place on the 11th, but expected to get off next tide. Several other vessels also ashore, names not known.

Schr Wilda, Hays, Richmond for Portland, with corn, was wrecked on Sunday week, on Good's Rocks—no particulars.

All in the Law.—A suit has been commenced and is now pending, in the Court of Chancery of this state, in which there are about six hundred and fifty defendants. We say about, not having counted, but come at the number by calculation. The names occupy 136 lines of the Argus, and each line contains, by average, three names and a half. The costs will amount to something, probably.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

For the Boston Morning Post.  
Mr Editor.—Much misrepresentation having gone abroad respecting a late trial in the Court of Common Pleas, held in this city, on the 17th inst, in the case of Baldwin vs Nichols, published in an Editorial article published in the Centinel and Gazette of the 19th inst, under the head of "Pensioner's Widows," in which it was stated, that "it was proved in Court that our former publication of that law, was the means of procuring over two thousand dollars for an aged widow, and the plaintiff claimed one fifth part of the pension for his services."

Both of the foregoing statements, as respects the priority of information, and the damages claimed, are wholly untrue. The Editor of the Centinel and Gazette has been grossly misled, and ought to have had magnanimity enough to have corrected his error before this time. It was proved on the trial by the testimony of the Hon Sherman Leland, the officiating Judge in preparing the papers for the defendant's mother, that said defendant on the 7th September, acknowledged to witness, that Mr Baldwin gave him the first information that his mother was entitled to a pension, which information Mr Nichols added to disbelieve, because he had not seen the public notice of the laws in the Centinel and Gazette, although he was a subscriber to that paper. As to the claim for damages by the plaintiff, it was merely a claim for services actually performed, at the earnest solicitation of Mr Nichols, the defendant, and the items were specified and set forth in the writ, amounting in all to only \$58.—and not one fifth of said pension as was erroneously stated in the publication alluded to, which would have amounted to nearly \$400.

REUBEN BALDWIN.

NOTICE.—The Members of the Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, are hereby notified to meet at their Office, No 13 State street, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of choosing thirteen Directors, for the year ensuing, and transacting such other business as may come before them. Absent members may vote by proxy, duly authorized in writing.

J. HILL BELCHER, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

At Holden, by Rev Mr Paine, Mr Jeremiah Parker, Jr. to Miss Mary R. Bixby.

At Barre, by Rev Mr Thompson, Mr Forester Rice to Miss Mary Ann Foster.

DIED.

In this city, Abel Charles Thomas, infant son of George W. Bazin, 4 months.

At Charlestown, 20th inst, Rebecca Eliza, daughter of Mr Thomas W. Hooper, 8.

At Spencer, Mr Jacob Bisco, 65.

At Shrewsbury, widow Abigail Noyes, 90.

At Stoneham, after a long and protracted illness, of 30 years, Mr Abner Gray, 66.

At New York, on the 12th inst, Mr James Rikeman, 32.

At Brooklyn, on the 12th inst, Mrs Amelia, wife of Mr Henry Patchen, 23.

At Oakham, Mr David W. Goodell, 18.

IMPORTATIONS.

MANILA. Ship Humboldt—15,754 bags (8986 piculs) sugar, 400 cases casins, 50 piculs do in mats, 900 bales, 45 piculs loose hemp, 74 baskets (231 piculs) pearl shell, 21 cases indigo, 9,6 rolls matting, 1 trunk 7 boxes marine shells, 651 do fire crackers, 3 cases palm leaf, 8 bales Manila linen, 6114 bales cotton.

GUAYACIL & VALPARAISO. Ship Factor—\$868 in gold dust, 37 doubloons, \$47,535, 200 bags 364 qtls nitrate soda, 16 do India rubber, 284 bars copper, 100 bags and 230 tons co-co in bulk, 3 cases 1 bale 18 zeroons copper ore, 7 bags caliche, 1 do casino, 1 box minerals, 1 do mdse, 3 cases sperm oil.

NEWCASTLE. E. Brig Satisfaction—216 chd coal, 23 hds lamp black, 186 boxes bottles, 223 cases glass, 40 do lined oil, 311 do 6 boxes painter's colors.

SUNDERLAND. Brig Baron—254 tons coal.

Big Croix.—Ship Chateaux—335 hds 45 tes 9 bbls molasses, 454 boxes sugar, 203 bags coffee, 15 bbls oranges, 270 pumpkins.

ST CROIX. Sch Citizen—203 puncheons rum, 6 hds 5 bbls sugar, 5 do oranges, 1 do tamarins, 26 hds molasses.

HALIFAX. Sch Elizabeth—40 chd coal.

Sch Despatch—63 chd coal.

NEW ORLEANS. Bark Cosack—818 bales cotton.

Brig Cutis—311 bales cotton, 106 hds 1 bbl hams, 967 kegs lard, 383 bbls pork, 3 hds palm oil.

Brig Lucy—562 bbls flour.

ALACHOLICOLA. Sch Hale—208 bales cotton, 125 bbls molasses.

MOBILE. Sch A M Jane—382 bales cotton.

SAVANNAH. Brig Elizabeth—292 bales cotton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—Tuesday, April 25.

Rises, Sets, Moon, High Water.

h5 04m h6 51m h6 00m pm h5 08m

SHIP-NEWS—BOSTON, 1837.

ARRIVED.

Ship Chas Henry, Smith, Havana, 9th inst. Sailed in co with sch Marquette, Barnes, for Newport. Left ship Forum, for Cronstadt, 5 or 6 days; Vesper, do 3; Sterling, Boston, 3; T. ber, Hamburg, do; Gratton, do; Hannibal, do; Norma, for New York, soon; Crofton, do; bark Ronble, Cronstadt, 3; Avon, for Hamburg, via Matanzas; Wm Smith, Boston, 4; brig Chas Miller, do 5 or 6; Susan, do 5; Juniper, unc; Baltimore, Russell, do. Cld 4th, brig Autumn, Brown, for Calcutta; 5th, O. O. Morrison, Cardenas; 6th, Curtis, do; 7th, Coral, Douglas, Boston. Arr 6th, brig Tensaw, Loring, Tampico, 4 ds; 7th, Trenton, Peterson, Calcutta, 6. Spoke, 19th, at 40, long 77, bark Liverpool, of and 69 from Liverpool, for New York.

Bark Cosack, Clark, New Orleans 6th, Pass 8th inst. Br Brig Curlew, Shield, Sunderland, 48 days.

Brig Lucy, Bills, New Orleans 5th, Pass 6th inst. Spoke, 20th, off South Shoal, sch Pres Boyer, hence for Baltimore.

Brig Cutis, Merryman, New Orleans 1st, Pass 2d inst. Spoke, 7th, Tortugas N 20 miles, ship Unicorn, fin New Orleans for Liverpool.

Brig Spartan, White, New Orleans 1st, Pass 5th inst. Br Brig Elizabeth, Sleeper, Savannah, via Thomaston. Sch Despatch, Barto, Halifax.

[Topical Correspondence.]

HOLMES' HOLE, April 22.—Arr and sailed sch John Heth, Chatten, Boston for Richmond. Also sailed, sch Kentucky, Portland; Mac, Winslow, Salem.

23d.—No arrival.—No vessel in port.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Manila, Dec 5, ship Jaeger, Kennedy, for Boston, 7 days.

At bark Pauline, for Boston, nearly ready, for Salem, abt 20; bark Pauline, Feb 18, Congress, Bissell, New York.

Sailed fm Trinidad, 1st ult, Ames, Doonell, New Orleans. Sailed fm Kingston, J. March 23, sch Juno, Kendrick, San Juan, Nicaragua.

Arr at Havana, about 31 inst, Russian, Woodbury, N York; Harriet, Cooper, Buenos Ayres; Susan, Baker, Boston; Tom Juniper, Eldred, Boston; about 4th, Hannibal, Roberts, New York; Arr at 8th, brig Gen Glover, fm Calcutta.

Arr at Halifax, 8th inst, Robt Noble, Boston. Cld 7th, Despatch, Barto, do.

Arr at Liverpool, NS. 4th inst, Mary, Anderson, Boston.

SPOKEN.

March 31, lat 20 57, lon 81 50, ship Warsaw, fm New Orleans for Liverpool.

April 10, off Cayroford Reef, ship Mattakeset, Drew, from Mobile for Havre.

April 11, lat 20 12, lon 78 05, was passed ship Charles, of Bath, fm New Orleans for Liverpool.

April 18, lat 33, lon 70 50, brig Eurota, Robbins, fm Leghorn for New York.

April 19, lat 39 23, lon 79 30, brig Gas Caskie, of Newburyport, for Liverpool, 24th.

No date, lat 32 54, ship Deucalion, Thayer, 42 days from Antwerp for Savannah.

ARRIVALS, CLEARANCES, &c.

SALEM, April 22.—Arr Saldan, Baltimore.—Cld Volant, Wright, Amsterdam.







# **HARDWARE, NAILS AND HOLLOW WARE.**

**RICE & LIVING.** No 66 Milk street, have received a

sortment of  
SHEFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM HARDWARE,  
adapted to the Fall Trade, consisting in part of the following—  
Best Steel  
Knives and Forks  
Pen, Pocket,  
Shoe, Butcher,  
and Bread  
Drawing  
"Rollers," Elliot,  
Wade and Butcher  
Razors  
Recessed and Shears  
Sawey Shears  
Cast Steel Pit,  
Cross Cut, Hand,  
and Iron Back  
Files, all kinds  
Chisels and Gouges  
Plane Irons  
Hemming & Son's Needles  
Bundle and Pound Pins  
Sawyer, Ten and Broad Trays  
Casket, Cut Nails  
Manure Forks  
Cinder Sifters  
Coal Hods and Scoops  
Iron Plow  
do Backstrap  
Spades  
Goose Necked,  
Pronged and  
Cast Steel  
do  
Combs, of all kinds  
Coffee Mills  
Toilet Glasses  
Percussion Caps  
Cordage, all kinds  
Japanned and  
Brass  
Quills and Ink  
Writing Paper  
Whips  
Whip Lashes  
Bonnet Paper  
Razor Straps  
Belows  
Silver Pencil Cases  
Brass and Iron  
Wing Rowland's  
Philadelphia Mills  
Saws  
and Cross Cut

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# **DR. KING'S PILLS**

THE most safe, effectual and economical remedy for dis-

orders of the Human Constitution, that has ever been

discovered.

These Pills are composed entirely of materials extracted

from Medical Plants, and are warranted not to contain

the particle of mercury, or any mineral substance. Dr. Kingley,

the inventor of this valuable medicine, from his knowledge of

the Human System, derived from long and extensive prac-

tice, has arrived to the conclusion, that the great and primary

cause of most diseases is a derangement in the functions of

the liver; or, in other words, an increased or diminished se-

cretion of the Bile.

So well is this understood, that it is common for persons to

say, when they feel unwell, that they are bilious, meaning

that they have too much bile in the stomach. On the other

hand, when the flow of bile is diminished, the process of di-

gestion is imperfectly performed, the patient becomes weak

and emaciated, because nourishment contained in the food

is not properly assimilated, and the system is debilitated.

Dr. Kingley is confident that the famous Hygeian Theory, so called, that "impurity of the blood

is the cause of all diseases," is a great absurdity. Every one

who reflects upon the subject a moment, will perceive that

impurity of the blood is a secondary, not a primary complaint.

It is the effect and not the cause of disease. When the functions

of the liver are deranged, and the flow of bile increased, it

is often taken up by the absorbent vessels and carried into the

circulation, and becomes mingled with the blood as in Jaun-

dice, when the patient shows it in his countenance. Now this

impurity of the blood is caused by an increased flow of the

bile, and to remedy it, you must correct the secretion of the

liver, and restore it to a healthy state.

Dr. Kingley has spent much time in experimenting with dif-

ferent vegetable medicines, for diseases of the liver, and now

offers his Universal Family Pills as the best, most convenient

and cheapest medicine that can be prepared for general use;

and in offering them to the public, he is actuated more by be-

nevolence than pecuniary motives, as the price of the medicine

will show.

Dr. Kingley flatters himself that his long experimenting with

vegetable medicines has enabled him to discover the true and

valuable substitute for the poisonous purgatives of mercurials,

without any of their attendant evils. One great quality of

his Family Pills is that they have the alternative principle

combined with their cathartic or operative quality, so that

they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels by purging, but

they regulate the liver, purify the blood, increase the strength

of the digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the cir-

culation, and give tone and energy to the nervous system.

They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and convey

aim at immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose.

They can be taken with safety by persons of any age, and the

whole, the influence of the medicine is so gentle and pleasant

in their operation, because they clear the system of bad hu-

mor, quiet nervous irritabilities and restlesness, from what

ever source, and invariably produce sound sleep.

The Family Pills are an invaluable remedy for the audience,

sick and nervous headache, dyspepsia, costiveness, sickness

of the stomach, biliousness, all bilious complaints, fevers of

all kinds, and it taken at the commencement will invariably check

their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dan-

gerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypo-

condriac affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to

which males alone are subject. They are a safe and certain

remedy for worms in children.

Since I have introduced my Universal Family Pills to the

public, I have received numerous certificates of their superior

efficacy in curing diseases; also many letters from respectable

physicians who have used them in their practice with the best

results.

I might publish a small volume of certificates, but consider

it unnecessary, as the medicine will recommend itself to all

who will make trial of it. JOHN KINGLEY.

These Pills are put up in neat boxes of two sizes, the small

size contains 25 pills, the retail price is 35 cents, the large

size contains 50 pills, the price is 50 cents.

Dr. PALMER, JONES & BLAKE have been appointed

agents for the above pills for the New England States. Druggists

and others can be supplied wholesale and retail, upon

application to them at N. 44 Haverhill st., Boston.

Feb 3

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# **ALBANY AND TROY PACKETS.—REGULAR LINE.**

Schooner VISSCHER, Owen Beare, master.

" GRECIAN, A. Wilson, "

" BENJ. BIGELOW, J. Wells, "

" VICTOR, John Cammett, "

" DEBORAH, D. A. Allen, "

" STRANGER, Nelson Beare, "

" NIAGARA, Andrew Lovell, "

" ALBANY, Andrew Scudder, "

These vessels are all of the first class, with experienced

masters, who are likewise sea first rate pilots.

The owners of this line, to avoid detention by head winds

and shoal water, in the narrow and shoal part of the river

near Albany, have purchased (to be used by this line) the

Steam Boat "WATKINS," as a tug boat and light,

which, with the lighter Grampus, of ninety tons, built the

last season expressly for this line, they think will prevent the

delay heretofore experienced at that place, and insure punctu-

ality and dispatch. Merchandise by this line, destined to

places on the northern, western or Ohio Canals, northern and

western Lakes, &c. &c. will be forwarded by the Agents

without delay.

These packets will sail regularly on Wednesday and Sat-

urday of each week, from opposite No 15 Long wharf, north side,

Boston, to Albany, and return on Monday and Thursday.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Agents at Boston—BANGS & ALLCOTT, 15 Long wharf.

Agents at Albany—GAY & WILLARD, 104 Pier, foot

of State st. Agents at Troy—GAY & WILLARD, 189 River

street. eptf mh3

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# **TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

An account of that most excellent Medicine prepared at

Dr. Loveman's Gilead House. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by appointment in Boston, at D. S. ROWLAND'S, 188

Washington street, Boston.

"To assist in a mind diseased, pluck from the Memory

Rooted Sorrow."

"Raze out the written troubles of the Brain, and with some

sweet oblivious Antidote,

"Cleanse the foul bosom of that pernicious stuff which weighs

upon the Heart."

Dr. LOVEMAN'S Balm of Gilead is universally acknowl-

edged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss

of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or

shaking of the hands or limbs, shortness of breath, and con-

sumptive habits. It thus the blood, eases the most violent

headache, and stomach, and